

Bone Mineral Density of the Proximal Tibia in Wild Type and Btk Knockout Mice

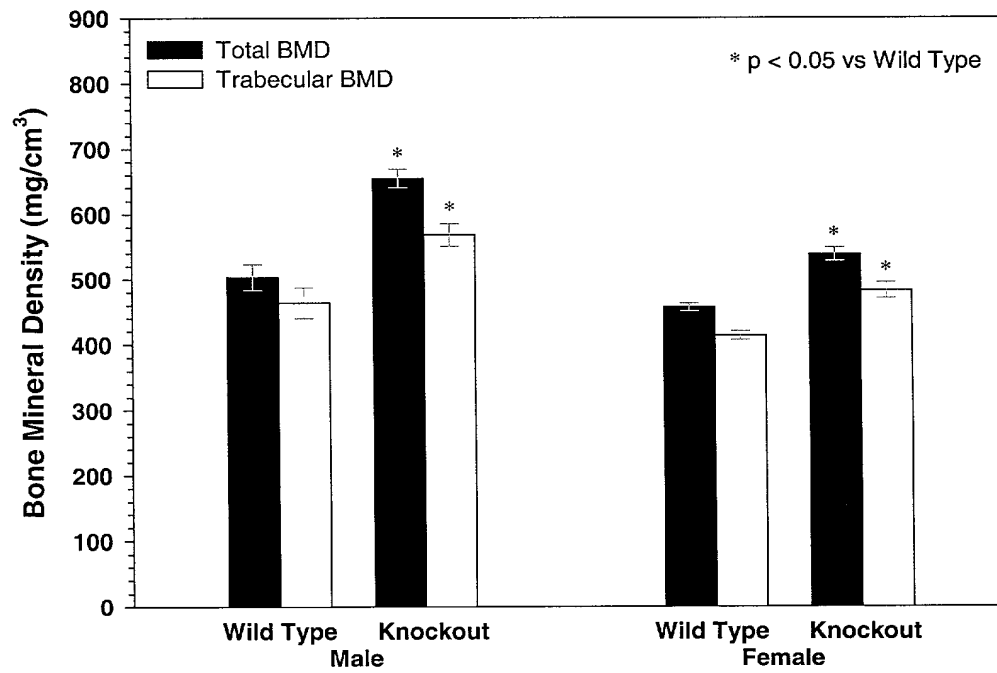


Figure 1.

Bone Mineral Density of the Proximal Tibia in Wild Type and Btk^{xid} Mice

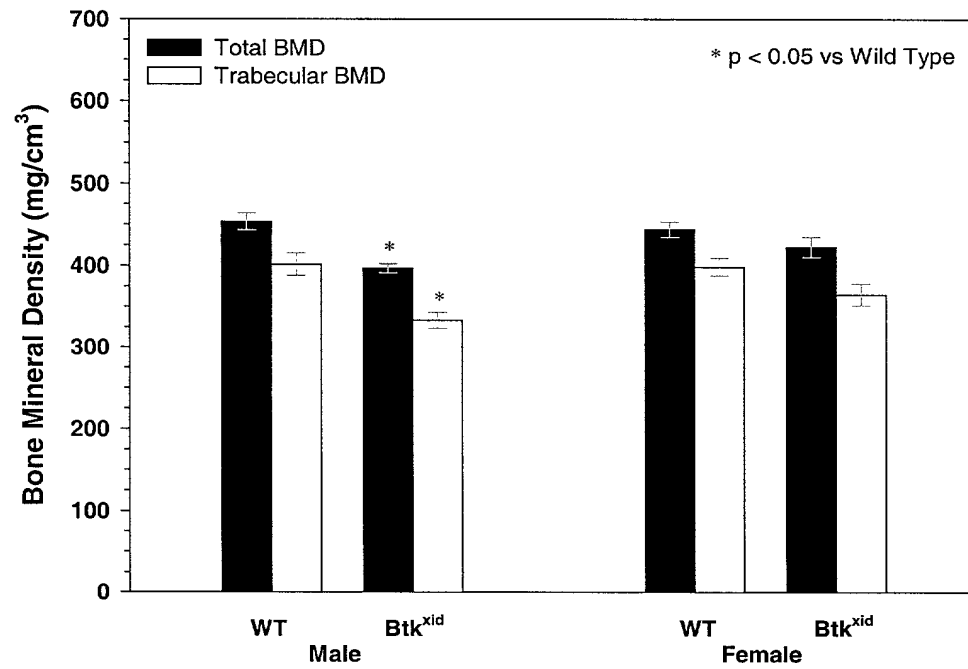


Figure 2.

Female Mice with Btk^{lo} Transgene

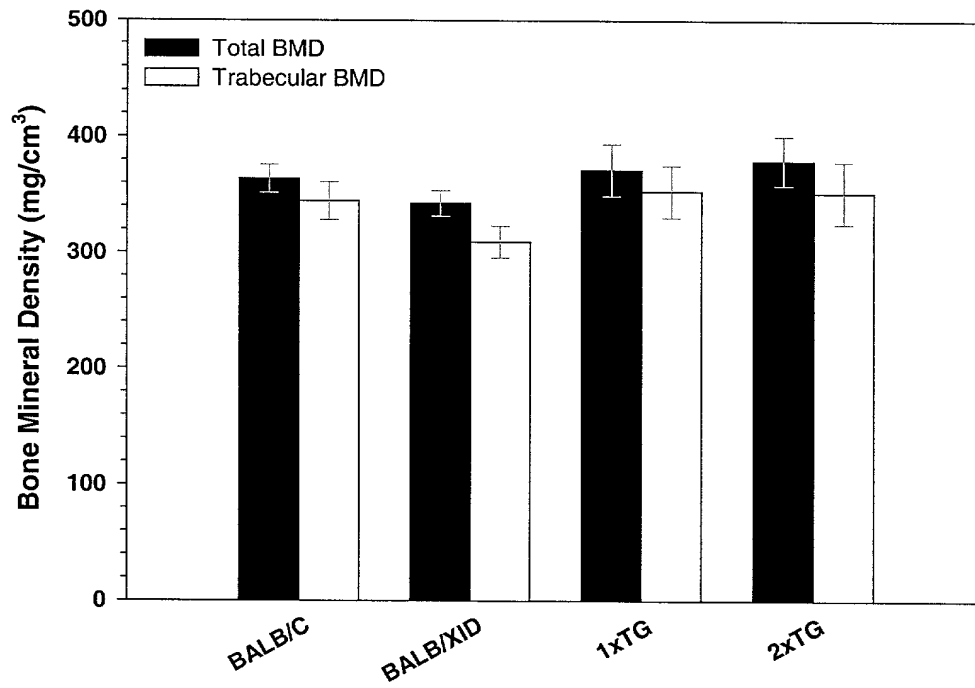


Figure 3.

BTK Constructs

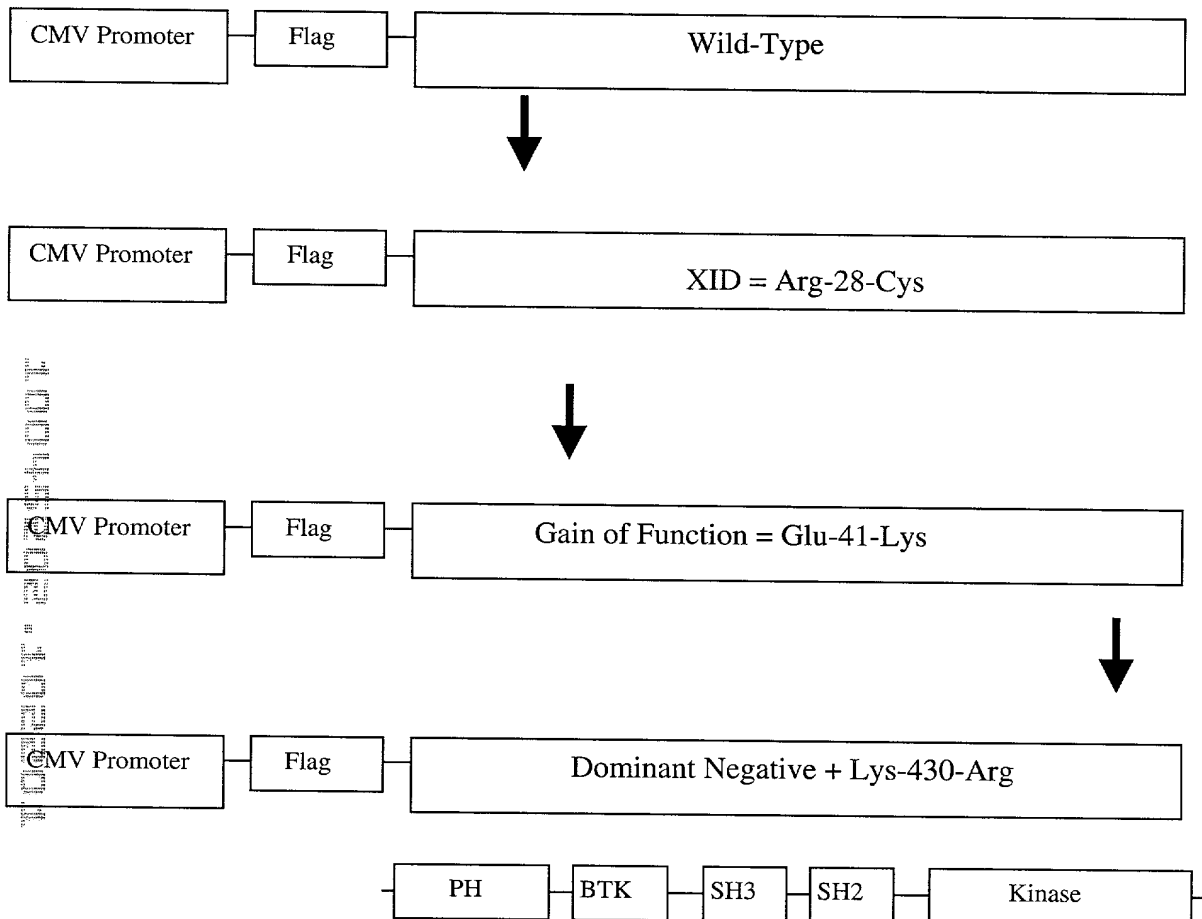


Figure 4.

Mu BTK wt tagged/untagged HEK/COS transient Western

HEK 293

COS7

HEK 293

COS7

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

FLAG M2 Ab

BTK M-138 Ab

Legend:

Lanes 1 and 5: pcDNA

Lanes 2 and 6: BTK wt/pcDNA

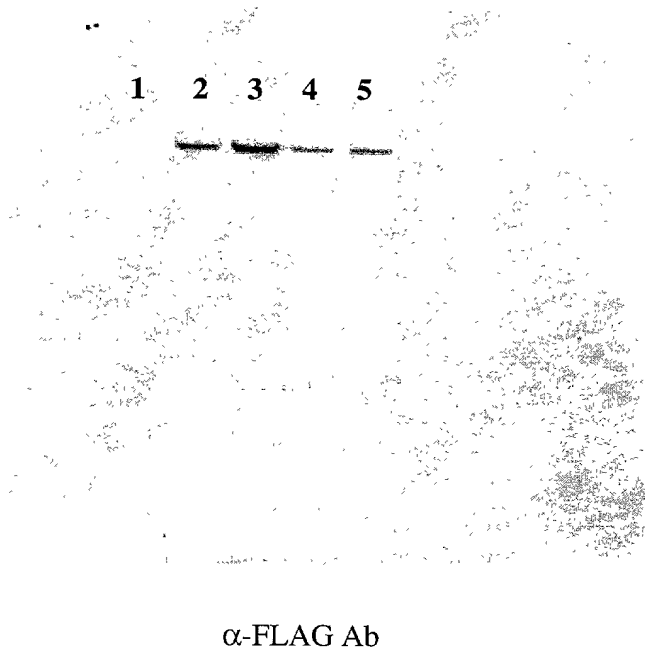
Lanes 3 and 7: p3XFLAG

Lanes 4 and 8: BTK wt/p3XFLAG

Lane 9: BAP FLAG control

Figure 5.

BTK-FLAG mutant RAW 264.7 stable mix whole cell lysates



Legend:

- Lane 1: p3xFLAG vector control
- Lane 2: wt BTK in p3xFLAG
- Lane 3: R28C btk in p3XFLAG
- Lane 4: E41K btk in p3XFLAG
- Lane 5: K430R btk in p3XFLAG

Figure 6.

Phosphorylation Analysis of BTK Mutants



Figure 7a.

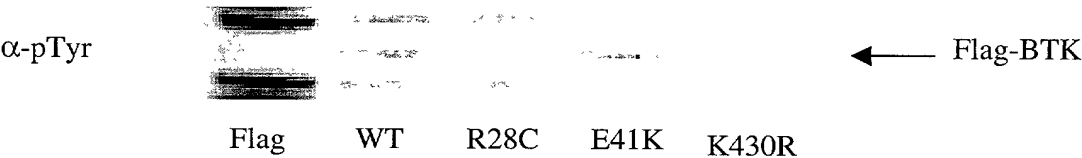


Figure 7b.

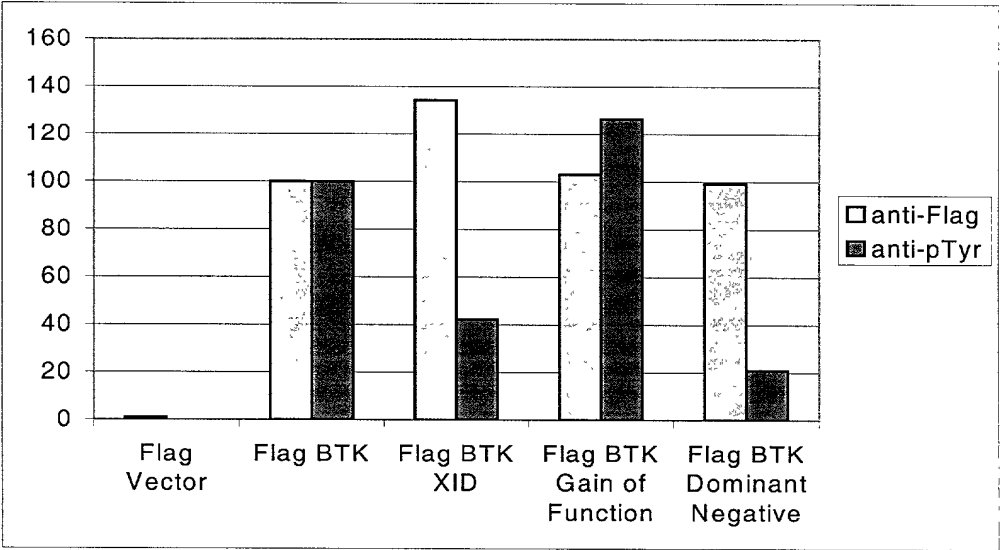


Figure 7c.

Total Tyrosine Phosphorylation

Vector WT XID G of F DN

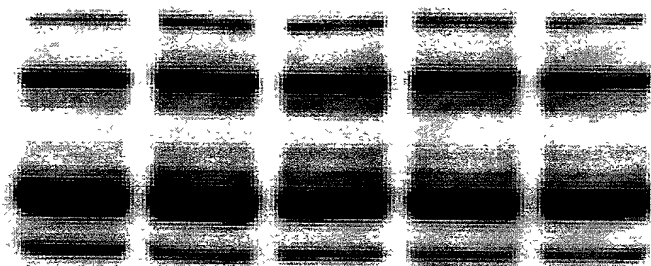


Figure 8.

BTK mutant immunoprecipitation kinase assays
(stable pools, unstimulated)

						R28C (xid		
rBTK	SLP76	Mock IP	Vector	Wild Type	mutant)	E41K	K430R	

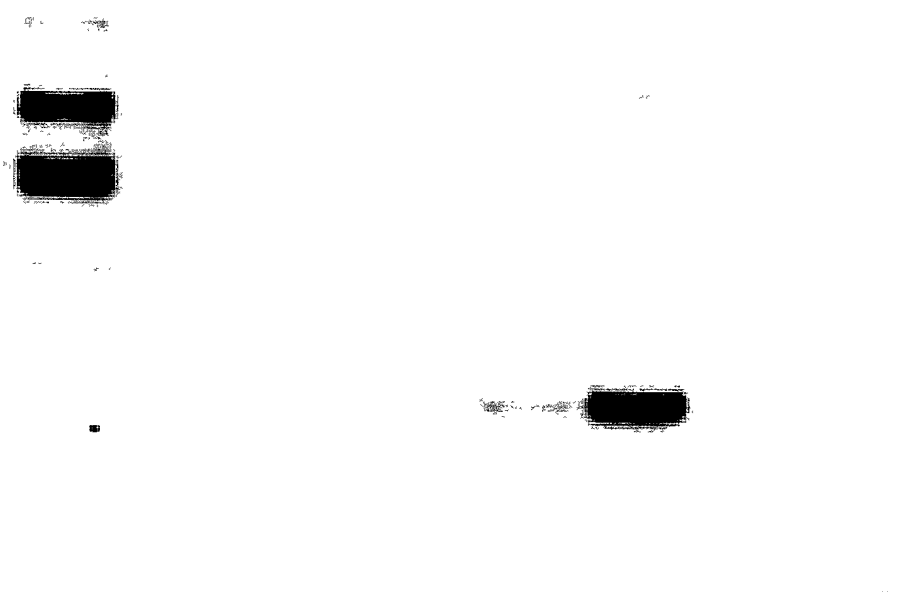


Figure 9.

Actin staining of Btk/RAW cell stable cell lines

Btk wt

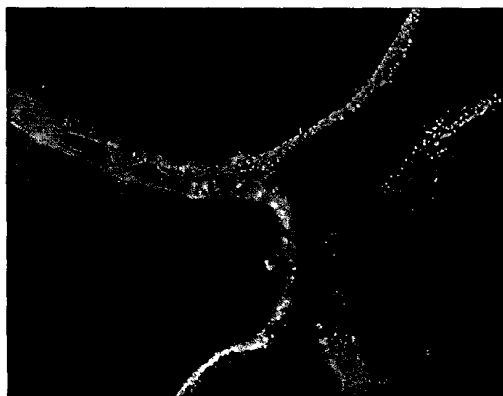


Figure 10a.

R28C-xid



Figure 10b.

E41K-gain of function



Figure 10c.